Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 103, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1792. [Whole No. 311.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MANY of the enlightened and humane have for ſome time indulged a pleaſing hope that the ſlave-trade, and perhaps ſlavery itſelf, will at length be aboliſhed. What events of this kind time may produce, cannot be aſcertained at preſent. But all, whoſe feelings and reaſon have not been perverted, muſt be ſhocked at the treatment which the unhappy Africans and their deſcendants ſtill almoſt univerſally experience in the weſtern world. Accuſtomed indeed continually, and perhaps from infancy, to treat their ſlaves with contempt and inhumanity, ſlave holders ſeem frequently inſenſible of the cruelty of their conduct. Aſk moſt of the Weſt-India gentlemen whether the Blacks are cruelly treated in the iſlands? "Not in general with any unneceſſary ſeverity," they will reply, and talk of their various privileges—privileges which are themſelves the moſt unequivocal proofs that almoſt every thing is denied them which can render life agreeable, and every thing inflicted which a tyrant's caprice and paſſion may dictate. In the view of a Weſt-Indian, neither nakedneſs, hunger, exceſſive labor, nor mangling ſtripes, are unneceſſary ſeverities to negroes. It is aſſerted that the Africans are, in the Iſlands, uſed "with kindneſs and humanity"——and at the ſame time acknowledged, that thouſands are annually imported. How amiably mild muſt that treatment be which deſtroys the human ſpecies ſo much more rapidly than they propagate!—"Sparta teemed with ſlaves at the time of her higheſt fame as a valiant republic." Let it be added, that it was cuſtomary for this republic to ſend out her citizens at proper intervals to maſſacre coolly the ſtouteſt of the Helotes, leſt they ſhould revolt. In the Weſt-Indies, the ſlaves periſh by millions, in a ſlower and more horrible way. But let us turn from this diſagreeable proſpect—let us next aſk an inhabitant of any of the Southern States, whether ſlaves are there barbarouſly treated? "Not at all (ſays he) the invectives on that head are mere calumny and falſehood." Enquire more particularly as to their food, cloathing, habitations, diſcipline, &c. and you will find that their peck of Indian corn is regularly meaſured out to them; a pittance juſt ſufficient to prevent their ſtarving—that they have the privilege of exhibiting to gentlemen, and (ſurprizing favor!) even to young ladies, a great proportion if not the whole of their gloſſy black bodies—that their hovels, when they are not entirely deſtitute of a ſhelter, are perhaps ſuperior to hog ſtyes—and finally, that ſalt is ſometimes kindly applied to the furrows which the laſh has made in their fleſh.

The inhabitants of the middle and Northern States will ſeverely cenſure the Weſt-Indian and Southern ſlave-holders. The humane European, and unprejudiced American citizen, will in their turn juſtly account theſe very cenſurers, or rather ſome of them, guilty to a greater or leſs degree of the ſame barbarity. Who that has reſided in any even of the laſt mentioned States, where there is a conſiderable number of ſlaves, has not ſeen many a poor black deſtitute of clothing neceſſary to keep out the wintry blaſt, or even to cover their nakedneſs from the eye?—Who has not heard well atteſted relations concerning many a ſlave who has experienced continually the pangs of hunger, whom not ſickneſs itſelf could excuſe from an exceſſive and perhaps unhealthy taſk?—In whoſe ears have not, at one time or another, the cries of diſtreſs and anguiſh reſounded—cries for mercy anſwering the unreſtrained ſtrokes of the laſh, which leave their marks for life?—While ſuch treatment of ſlaves proceeds from perſons dead to every emotion but thoſe of pride, avarice and paſſion, reformation from them is ſcarcely to be expected. We can but lament that the fate of men ſhould be decided by ſuch brutes. It is, however, a fact too well known to be denied, that ſlaves often experience ſuch treatment from perſons who profeſs continually to obey the mild and equitable precepts of Chriſtianity—from perſons who pride themſelves in their ſenſibility of ſoul—from perſons who look on freedom as an invaluable right—from men otherwiſe the moſt reſpectable, and women the moſt accompliſhed. But ſurely in this view, feeling, delicacy, ſoftneſs of manners, humanity, love of liberty and religion, are all deſerted for that which is deſpicable, cruel and vicious.

SOCRATES.

(CIRCULAR.)

Philadelphia, April 16, 1792.

SIR,

IN conformity to an appointment and inſtructions from the officers of the Maſſachuſetts line of the late American army, I have attended at the ſeat of government from the 20th of March to the preſent period.

The object of my commiſſion was to obtain a deciſion on a memorial which they had heretofore preſented to Congreſs, on the ſubject of further compenſation for themſelves and the ſoldiers who ſerved during the war. Although in the firſt inſtance ſimilar applications were expected from thoſe in the different States who were intereſted, yet that expectation was defeated by a delay of the communication contained in the circular addreſs of the 28th of February, and an idea that an earlier adjournment of Congreſs would have taken place.

Finding myſelf thus ſituated, and conſidering that the officers and ſoldiers through the United States were equally intereſted in the queſtion, I deemed it a mark of reſpect and attention due to them, not even to attempt a conſideration of the ſubject until they had a fair opportunity of becoming active applicants in the meaſures we had adopted, and of affording us the aid of their advice and aſſiſtance.

As a proper inveſtigation and deciſion of this queſtion is of the higheſt importance, as it will afford relief to a large number of our companions of the war, whoſe diſtreſſes are only equalled by their patience; and as a union of ſentiment and of meaſures will be moſt likely to produce the object of our reaſonable wiſhes, I have it in particular command from the officers of Maſſachuſetts, to requeſt a co-operation of the officers of your line, at the opening of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

They will attend at that time by their agent or agents, and a final deciſion will doubtleſs be obtained.

As my brother officers in Maſſachuſetts have entruſted this buſineſs to my care, and as I have devoted ſome attention to the conſideration of the ſubject, I flatter myſelf you will not deem it improper in me, in this communication, to make ſome general obſervations thereon.

The claim of the army on the public, in my opinion, is ſo fixed in the unalterable principles of juſtice, that they ought to feel the fulleſt confidence of ſucceſs.

The people of America know, and the public records will ever perpetuate the ſervices which have been rendered, and the manner in which they have been remunerated.—An attempt to prove that a demand of the moſt ſacred nature ſtill remains uncancelled, would be only to ſhew that a part is leſs than the whole; or that two, three, four or five, are not equal to twenty. The caſe in point indeed is ſtronger than any which can be adduced in its ſupport; and the feelings of every honeſt heart will overcome every argument which ſophiſtry can deviſe or ingenuity invent, in oppoſition to the claim.

Were I to attempt an inveſtigation of the ſubject, it would appear from the moſt authentic documents that the public engagement to the army was a certain ſum in ſpecie.—That certain military ſervices were to be rendered in conſequence of this engagement.—That there has been a full acknowledgment on the part of the United States, that the ſervices have been faithfully performed.—That the public neither diſcharged the demand in ſpecie, or in other property equivalent in value to ſpecie.—That the certificates, being unſupported by funds, had no other value than what was ſtamped on them by public opinion.—That this value was ſanctioned by the uniform adjudications of the courts of law, through the United States, in cauſes relating to this kind of property.—That the ſame principle has been recognized by the legiſlatures of the different States, in a variety of inſtances.—That Congreſs themſelves, under the confederation, were impreſſed with the ſame ſentiments, particularly in the inſtance of the ſale of the lands in the weſtern territory, for a price greatly enhanced in conſequence of payment being made in certificates.

From theſe facts it moſt concluſively follows, that the claim of the army is not chimerical, but founded in the clear and eternal principles of juſtice.

If theſe facts and the concluſion which follows from them, be true, what poſſible reaſon can be given why we ſhould not, in a decent and manly manner, aſk for our rights? The preſent government is not only endued with the ability, but was formed for the expreſs purpoſe of "eſtabliſhing juſtice."—While the ſervices of thoſe men, who cheerfully endured every toil, hardſhip and danger, which are incident to a military life; who perſevered in the ſervice of their country until peace and happineſs were reſtored, remain unrewarded, it can never be ſaid that this purpoſe has been obtained. The pleaſure which every honeſt American muſt feel from a reflection on the preſent proſperous ſituation of his country, muſt neceſſarily be checked by a conſideration that thoſe ſervices are unrewarded which modeſty need not bluſh to ſay, greatly contributed to the attainment of the public felicity which is now enjoyed. Nor is this all,—many of the men who performed thoſe ſervices are now (from the want of the juſt compenſation which was promiſed to them) pining in indigence, languiſhing in jails, or compelled to ſeek a ſubſiſtence in the neighbourhood of ſavages, upon the frontiers of the United States; while nearly every thing they eat, drink or wear, in theſe diſtreſſing ſituations, is taxed to pay the difference between the former low and the preſent high value of their certificates to the preſent holders of them.

To ſhew that thoſe characters who are entitled to the public conſideration can eaſily be diſtinguiſhed, that a further compenſation can be made only by paying the debt which actually exiſted at the time when the funding ſyſtem was adopted, that in doing it no new debt will be created, and the purchaſers of aliened ſecurities will not be affected, or any interference be made with any ſyſtems which have been adopted, I beg leave to preſent the following ſtatement.

The army may be divided into four claſſes—

1. Thoſe whoſe terms of ſervice expired the 1ſt of January, 1776.
2. Thoſe whoſe terms of ſervice expired the 1ſt of January, 1777.
3. Thoſe who inliſted in the year 1777 for three years, or during the war. The term of ſervice of thoſe who inliſted for three years expired in the year 1780.
4. Thoſe who inliſted in the year 1780.

The firſt and ſecond claſs have no well founded claims, becauſe, there was no depreciation on the money at the time they were paid.—The fourth claſs, perhaps, have no claim in equity, becauſe the large bounties they received, were a full equivalent for their ſervices.—The third claſs, with the officers, remain only to be conſidered.—They depended wholly on the ſtipulations of Congreſs.—This claſs having ſerved during the principal part of the war, received certificates in payment, the value of which has been fully conſidered.—They returned home under the diſadvantages of having the habits of their former occupations impaired by their military purſuits, their property and connections deranged and loſt, and their families involved for a neceſſary ſupport.—Thus circumſtanced, neceſſity compelled them to diſpoſe of their certificates for the current price in the market.

After the preſent government was eſtabliſhed, proviſion was made for theſe certificates, wherever they were found.—By that proviſion the purchaſers received an immenſe advantage.—The public however ſaved a part of the debt which was originally due—two per cent. for ten years on the principal of the whole debt, and half the intereſt which had accumulated.—This remnant now remains, and in paying it no more than the original debt will be diſcharged.

The rival pretenſions to this remnant will be the original holders, who earned the whole by the ſweat of their brow, and the preſent holders, who have already received ſeven or eight hundred per cent. on the money which they advanced.

In the name of juſtice, equity, and good conſcience, which claim is to be preferred? Every man will anſwer, that of the ſoldier; unleſs his feelings are ſteeled againſt every principle of honor, good faith, and gratitude.

This remnant therefore, ſo far as it extends to our own original claims, may be appropriated with great propriety to relieve the ſufferings of the foregoing deſcription of men. In addition to this, there can be no doubt but Congreſs will be diſpoſed to make a liberal grant of land in the weſtern territory, for the ſame purpoſe,—for it is not to be forgotten that thoſe vaſt poſſeſſions, on which has been founded the pleaſing expectation of ſinking the whole of the public debt, are the fruits of thoſe toils which the government is now called upon to compenſate.—I have only, ſir, to requeſt you to take the earlieſt opportunity to make this communication known to the officers of your line, and I ſincerely hope at the opening of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, they will think proper to make the application.——I am, with every ſentiment of reſpect, in behalf of the officers of the Maſſachuſetts line of the late army,

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,
WILLIAM HULL.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Debate on the reſolution reported by a ſelect committee—That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report his opinion to the Houſe, on the beſt mode of raiſing thoſe additional ſupplies which the public ſervice may require for the current year.

(Mr. Findley's ſpeech concluded.)

MR. FINDLEY—If, as it is alledged, the Secretary of the Treaſury framing revenue ſyſtems, is better calculated to ſupport public credit and gives the buſineſs a greater facility in its paſſage through the Houſe—I ſay if this is true, it proves the influence to be dangerous in a high degree—Certainly public credit and the means of ſupporting it, ought to depend only on the will of the legiſlature, and neither on the wiſdom nor the caprice of a miniſter; indeed if it ſtands upon any other authority or influence, it is not fixed upon ſtable ground—for the legiſlature may, and will ſome time or other, act upon its own principles, and in this caſe the change of ſyſtems may be the more ſenſible. Gentlemen are wrong in arguing from the old government to the new—the old government was not veſted with powers, nor poſſeſſed of reſources for the ſupport of public credit; therefore the not ſupporting it cannot be aſcribed to the miniſter's not originating the ſyſtems.

The gentlemen ſay that it is proper the Secretary ſhould be permited to accompany his report with arguments, in order to explain the principles thereof, and ſtate the facts with which it is connected.—I wholly object to a miniſter's dictating or propounding revenue ſyſtems, and ſtill more to his ſupporting them with arguments; as it is carrying the influence of the executive adminiſtration to a ſtill greater extent—The Preſident has a conſtitutional right to communicate information, to recommend ſuch buſineſs as he may think expedient, and to exerciſe a limited negative after the bills have paſſed both Houſes—But if the Preſident was to claim a right to originate a money-bill, it would be judged contrary to the principles of the government, and dangerous to liberty.—How much more dangerous, and I had almoſt ſaid degrading, is it to transfer that power to a temporary miniſter, not choſen by the people nor reſponſible to them.

But one gentleman ſays that this is made the Secretary's duty, by the law which conſtitutes

his office—That it is made his duty by law, is a ſufficient apology for him in undertaking and diſcharging it, but not for the Houſe in transferring it to him; I deny that the Houſe can be bound by a law with reſpect to its powers and duties—This Houſe is as free to originate money-bills as the laſt Houſe was, and any future Houſe will be as free as this—The conſtitution is the only law whereby the powers and duties of this Houſe can be governed, nor can we either decline a duty or transfer a truſt which has been ſpecially bound on us by it.—Nor will I agree with the gentlemen, that if it is an evil it ariſes from neceſſity—certainly if we are capable of altering, amending, or changing the principles of the Secretary's reports altogether, as is granted, we muſt be capable with due induſtry and attention to originate them ourſelves.

But we are further told in defence of refering to the Secretary, that if we do not do it ourſelves, the committee employed, or ſome of the members, will have recourſe to the Secretary for aſſiſtance, and that in this way his principles and arguments will be introduced with equal influence ſecretly—and that it is better to face it openly, and for all the members to have equal advantages from it.

This argument is plauſible indeed, but will not bear examination—So far is the method contended for from preventing private influence, that it produces it in a much greater degree—From the nature of the caſe we may conclude, that a miniſter will not digeſt a revenue ſyſtem without adapting it to the views and intereſts of a number of influential members, who will aſſiſt him in preparing and influencing others to ſupport it when introduced—indeed it gives the greateſt poſſible ſtimulus to private influence; for it not only combines an influential private intereſt to ſupport it, but the miniſter's character and the character of his friends, are much higher pledged for its ſucceſs, than if the influence was private—Thus, I apprehend this method is not only objectionable on account of the miniſterial ſyſtems and arguments which the members receive in this Houſe, and peruſe in their cloſets; but alſo, on the account of the greater inducement it muſt give to a more dangerous private influence, and in time to corruption.

But the gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Steele) obſerves that we may upon the ſame grounds object to the Preſident's addreſs, recommending buſineſs to the legiſlature; that myſelf and others who oppoſe the reference in queſtion, very lately advocated a report of the Secretary of War, which he oppoſed; that by carrying the ſubſtance of that report into a law, we have ſaddled the government with a debt for which we are now about to provide—and he ſuggeſts the impropriety of thoſe, for whoſe immediate defence the debt is incurred, objecting to the uſual method of providing for its diſcharge.

I have obſerved already that the Preſident has a right, created by the conſtitution, to recommend buſineſs to the legiſlature, as well as to give information of the ſtate of the Union; in conſequence of this truſt he, by a report of his Secretary, gave us information of the ſtate and misfortunes of the Indian war, and his opinion of the force and expence that he judged neceſſary to enable him to bring it to a happy and ſpeedy concluſion; this information was conſtitutional and neceſſary—well knowing that an inadequate force and the ſhort inliſtments, rendered the two laſt campaigns diſgraceful, and increaſed the ſtrength and irritation of the enemy.—I voted for the encreaſe of the army, and for longer enliſtments; but I voted for higher wages than was reported, and we will yet regret that this was not agreed to—and I think in doing ſo I was promoting the beſt intereſts of the country, and countenancing no unconſtitutional influence.—Surely if the gentleman would reflect for a moment, he would not quote this as a precedent to juſtify this Houſe in voting a transfer of the peculiar and excluſive conſtitutional privilege and unalienable truſt of this Houſe, to originate or digeſt the principles of revenue ſyſtems, to an executive officer, not known in the conſtitution, nor appointed by or dependant on this Houſe.

I will further beg leave to inform the gentleman, that the people of the frontiers do not claim protection as a favor, they demand it as a right—They know that protection and allegiance are inſeparable—that if they are not protected, their connection with the government is diſſolved; it is their lot and their misfortune to be expoſed as a conſtant picquet guard to the interior inhabitants—too frequently has their habitations been rendered deſolate, and they have had their deareſt relations butchered.—When the atlantic ſhores were the object of invaſion, the inclemency of the ſeaſon, nor the dangerous ſituation of their families at home did not prevent them from giving aſſiſtance—They have had little weight in the councils which have, by affording inadequate means of protection, increaſed their diſtreſs; they think it ungenerous to be aided with a too ſparing hand, and at the ſame time inſulted with unmerited reproach.

The gentleman ſays he has heard me often moving to refer petitions to one or other of the Secretaries myſelf.—I acknowledge it—When the petitions are for perſonal claims, being of a judicial nature and connected with the documents in the Secretary's office, I think it proper to refer them there for information with reſpect to facts.—When I moved for a reference of the exciſe petitions which came in by me, I did it in obedience to the cuſtoms of the Houſe, but with an expreſs declaration that I thought the cuſtom then wrong—this I have no doubt the members will recollect.

The gentleman has alſo obſerved, that there is independence and good ſenſe enough in this Houſe to examine, to alter or reject a report of the Secretary, notwithſtanding his arguments which accompany it—and that we have done ſo in various inſtances. This I freely grant—nay I advocate more than this, I believe there is good ſenſe and independence enough in this Houſe, to digeſt and originate revenue ſyſtems without the Secretary's doing it for us. But what does this argument amount to? Why it amounts to giving the peculiar truſt of originating to the Secretary, and reſerving that power to ourſelves which the conſtitution veſts in the other branch—the Senate cannot prepare a money-bill, but they may alter, amend or reject ſuch as we prepare and tranſmit to them; and they have done ſo—Is not this giving the power and influence in a great degree to the Secretary, which the conſtitution gives to us?—Is it not in fact giving up the point?—The Senate is not permitted to digeſt their arguments and tranſmit them to us in ſupport of buſineſs which they prepare, neither are we permited to do ſo with them—Nay it is unparliamentary to mention what we think would be agreeable to the Senate or the Preſident, in our arguments on the floor, leſt it ſhould have the appearance of influencing the meaſure—The one branch cannot call upon the other officially to originate buſineſs—how unreaſonable then is it, to refer the moſt important buſineſs to the Secretary to digeſt and prepare; and alſo to digeſt arguments for us, which we order to be printed and put into every member's hand.

But this method is highly objectionable on another ground—it is putting the power of the buſineſs out of our hands with reſpect to the time of our deliberation; this is certainly more than we are authorized to do, or can be accountable for to our conſtituents—If this practice becomes eſtabliſhed, I ſhall not be ſurprized to find a miniſter in connection with his friends in the Houſe, delaying to report on the moſt important buſineſs until near the end of the ſeſſion, when many of the members are gone home, or ſo anxious to get home that there will not be a ſufficient opportunity for deliberation—ſuch things are not unuſually attempted in public bodies without the aid of a miniſter; in this Houſe I have heard the cloſe of a ſeſſion mentioned as an apology for the paſſage of an improper law—it is not neceſſary to create new ſnares for the deliberations of the Houſe. Before I had the honor of a ſeat in this Houſe, I was informed of this method of originating revenue ſyſtems, and I always thought it wrong—I am not confident the oppoſition to it will ſucceed at this time; the ſeſſion is drawing near a cloſe, and the oppoſition of members who advocate the propoſed reference, may delay the buſineſs if originated in a way diſagreeable to them; theſe reaſons may induce ſome members to vote for it now, that would not do ſo in other circumſtances—however if it is carried, I hope the precedent will not be ſtrengthened by a large majority.—For my part, I pledge myſelf to perſevere in oppoſition thereto; and have no doubt but when a more equal and more numerous repreſentation occupies this floor, this unwarrantable practice of transfering ſo influential a part of the legiſlative truſt, will be changed.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Mr. Secretary Lear, by order of the Preſident of the United States, delivered the following communications:

New-York, April 10, 1792.

SIR,

AS we could not, in our opinion, convey the encloſed extracts from the minutes of the circuit court now ſitting here, to the Congreſs of the United States, in ſo reſpectful and proper a manner as through the Preſident, we take the liberty to tranſmit them to you, and to requeſt the favor of you to communicate them to that honorable body.

We have the honor to be,
With perfect reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,

Signed { JOHN JAY,
WM. CUSHING,
JAMES DUANE.

The Preſident of the United States.

At a ſtated circuit court of the United States, held for the diſtrict of New-York, at the city of New-York, on Thurſday the fifth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, at ten of the clock, A. M.——Preſent,

The Hon. John Jay, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the United States;

The Hon. Wm. Cuſhing, Eſq. one of the Aſſociate Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States;

The Hon. James Duane, Eſq. Judge of the diſtrict of New-York.

The Court proceeded to take into conſideration the following act of the Congreſs of the United States, viz.

"An act to provide for the ſettlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed, and to regulate the claims to invalid penſions."

[Here follows the act, verbatim.]

The Court were thereupon unanimouſly of opinion, and agreed,

That by the Conſtitution of the United States, the government thereof is divided into three diſtinct and independent branches; and that it is the duty of each to abſtain from, and to oppoſe encroachments on either:—

That neither the Legiſlative nor the Executive branches, can conſtitutionally aſſign to the Judicial any duties but ſuch as are properly judicial, and to be performed in a judicial manner:—

That the duties aſſigned to the Circuit Courts by this act, are not of that deſcription; and that the act itſelf does not appear to contemplate them as ſuch, inaſmuch as it ſubjects the deciſions of theſe courts, made purſuant to thoſe duties, firſt to the conſideration and ſuſpenſion of the Secretary at War, and then to the reviſion of the Legiſlature—Whereas, by the Conſtitution, neither the Secretary at War, nor any other executive officer, nor even the Legiſlature, are authorized to ſit as a Court of Errors, on the judicial acts or opinions of this Court.

As therefore the buſineſs, aſſigned to this Court by the act, is not judicial, nor directed to be performed judicially, the act can only be conſidered as appointing commiſſioners for the purpoſes mentioned in it, by official inſtead of perſonal deſcriptions.

That the Judges of this Court regard themſelves as being the commiſſioners deſignated by the act, and therefore as being at liberty to accept or to decline their office:—

That as the objects of this act are exceedingly benevolent, and do real honor to the humanity and juſtice of Congreſs; and as the Judges deſire to manifeſt on all proper occaſions; and in every proper manner, their high reſpect for the national Legiſlature, they will execute this act in the capacity of commiſſioners:—

That, as the Legiſlature have a right to extend the ſeſſion of this Court for any term which they may think proper by law to aſſign, the term of five days, as directed by this act, ought to be punctually obſerved:—

That the Judges of this Court will, as uſual, during the ſeſſion thereof, adjourn the Court from day to day, or other ſhort periods, as circumſtances may render proper; and that they will regularly, between the adjournments, proceed, as commiſſioners, to execute the buſineſs of this act, in the ſame court-room or chamber.

A true extract from the Minutes,
(Signed) ROBERT TROUP, *Clerk.*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

Mr. Boudinot preſented a bill for ſettling the claim of A. W. White againſt the United States, which was read the firſt time.

A petition of Charles Caldwell and Wm. Robertſon, lately releaſed from captivity at Algiers, was read, praying to be reimburſed the amount of the ranſom paid by their friends—and that the ſituation of the Americans, now in captivity at Algiers, may be taken into conſideration, and relief granted them.

This petition was referred to a ſelect committee.

The Houſe agreed to the amendment propoſed by the Senate to the bill authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Aſſociates, on the terms therein mentioned.

Mr. Gerry laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the recruiting ſervice, and (if neceſſary) to report a bill for promoting the ſame, by encreaſing the pay of the privates to four dollars per month.

A report of the ſelect committee on the petition of Wm. Heyburn, the invalid officer (whoſe application to the Judges of the Circuit Court is mentioned in laſt Saturday's Gazette) was read—it contains, according to order of the Houſe, a ſtatement of facts only.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Senate have paſſed a bill making alterations in the Treaſury and War Departments;—he alſo informed the Houſe, that the Vice-Preſident of the United States, having obtained leave of abſence, for the remainder of the ſeſſion—the Senate proceeded to the election of a Preſident pro tempore, as the conſtitution provides, when the honorable Richard Henry Lee was duly elected.

Mr. Otis alſo informed the Houſe, that the Senate having conſidered the bill for extending the time for the payment of the duties on certain teas, had reſolved the ſame ſhould not paſs to a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers of the United States—the committee made ſundry amendments, which being reported to the Houſe, were laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill relative to the compenſations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage—read twice, and committed for Monday next.

A bill for ſettling the demands of A.W.White againſt the United States, was read the ſecond time, and committed for Monday next.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was read, on the petition of the merchants of Philadelphia relative to the erection of piers in the Delaware—which was favorable to the prayer of the petition.—This report, on motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, was refered to a ſelect committee.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they had made choice of Mr. Bradley for the committee on enrolled bills, in the room of Mr. Rutherfurd, who is abſent.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, entitled, "An act for authorizing the grant and conveyance of a tract of land to the Ohio Company of Aſſociates," as duly enrolled.

The amendments reported to the Houſe by the committee of the whole, to the "bill for raiſing a further ſum of money for the defence of the frontiers," were taken into conſideration—The Houſe agreed to all the amendments, except one, which was to exempt cotton from a duty—this being diſagreed to, cotton continues charged with the duty as heretofore.

Mr. Seney renewed a motion made yeſterday, to add a ſection to the end of the bill to limit its duration to the day of and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, &c.

This motion occaſioned a long debate——the ayes and noes being at length called, were as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Jacobs, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon, Willis—32.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward—31.

The Speaker, according to a ſtanding rule of the Houſe, having a right to vote—and in this caſe giving his vote in the negative, according to the ſame rule, the motion was loſt.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Eliphalet Ladd—was read and referred to the committee on the petition of W. and J. Symmes.

Mr. Williamſon preſented a petition from ſundry citizens of the State of North-Carolina, relative to the internal navigation of that State, and praying Congreſs to authorize the Legiſlature thereof to impoſe a duty on Tonnage to enable them to remove obſtructions in the ſame—referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Gerry, after ſtating to the Houſe that the debates of Congreſs have heretofore been inaccurately publiſhed, brought forward a reſolution, the purport of which was to make public proviſion to remedy the evil, by appointing perſons of good reputation, verſed in ſtenography, to take down the debates, &c. this motion was referred to a committee of five, viz. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Mercer, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Lee and Mr. Kittera.

The Houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the bill to raiſe a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers.

Mr. Livermore moved that the bill ſhould be engroſſed; Mr. W. Smith ſeconded the motion—This motion was ſuperceded by another made by Mr. Page, to re-commit the bill—This motion after a ſhort debate was negatived.

A motion by Mr. Williamſon, to ſtrike out a clauſe which exempts books imported for the uſe of any college or academy of learning from a duty, was, after ſome debate, carried—42 members riſing in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, a ſection was agreed to, repealing the clauſe in the collection law which rates the livre tournois at 18½ cents.

A motion by Mr. Kittera, to inſert among the articles exempted from duty, *tradeſmen's tools*, *machines for manufactures*, and *implements of huſbandry*, was negatived.

Mr. Parker moved an addition to the duty on coal of 4½ cents per buſhel—which was agreed to.

Mr. Giles moved to ſtrike out the ſeveral ſections ſtating the regulations in the collection of the duty on playing cards—this, after a ſhort debate, was carried—27 to 25.

A motion by Mr. Barnwell, to reduce the duty on imported ſpirits from 25 to 24 cents—was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the duty on common wines was reduced from 33 to 30 cents.

A motion was made by Mr. Baldwin to add a clauſe providing in the payment of all the duties, for the receipt of the bank notes, of the banks of New-York, Boſton, Providence, North-America, bank of the United States or the bank of Baltimore; ſeveral amendments being propoſed, and negatived, the queſtion on the original propoſition being put, it was loſt; 8 members only riſing in favor of it.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

Philadelphia, April 21.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq. is appointed Director of the MINT of the United States.

Thomas Sim Lee, Eſq. is appointed Governor of the State of Maryland, in the room of George Plater, Eſq. deceaſed.

A letter from Lancaſter of 13th inſt. ſays, two boats are now at Wright's Ferry from above the big Iſland—they deſcended the Conawago Falls with great ſafety, one loaded with 200 barrels of flour, the other with 1200 buſhels of wheat.

By a veſſel arrived on Thurſday from the Cape, an account is received of the arrival at St. Domingo of the reſidue of the 6000 troops expected from France.

It is a truth beyond contradiction, that the manufacture of paper muſt ſoon decline in this ſtate, unleſs the generality of people can be induced by ſome means or other, to preſerve their rags. The great complaint at all the paper-mills is want of rags; the failure of the neceſſary ſupply of which muſt ſoon raiſe the price of home-manufactured printing paper ſo much as to cauſe a renewal of the importation of this very neceſſary article from France, Holland, and Great-Britain.

Some perſons, both in their writings and converſation, ſeem mightily anxious for the reputation of our government—Certain it is, foreigners muſt entertain a very contemptible idea of it, when they ſee that ſcurrility and blackguardiſm are the chief weapons uſed in its defence.

[*Nat. Gaz.*]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

Experience is our beſt teacher.—Accordingly I have been edified by peruſing the conciſe remarks of a gentleman from North-Carolina on the debate occaſioned by the motion to refer the ſubject of ways and means to the Secretary of the Treaſury. Theory and fine ſpun ſpeculation often bewilder us. But that gentleman with ſound diſcretion and an acute political ſagacity has appealed to matter of fact.—He has ſhewn that ſo far is Congreſs from being awed or unduly influenced by the opinions of the Secretary, that a ſtricter ſcrutiny has in no inſtance been made even of the reports of committees appointed by the Houſe. In ſhort, the reports from the Treaſury have to run the gauntlet; they are examined not only without favor, but with a degree of caution perhaps, and ſuſpicion and averſion which their conformity with truth and policy only can overcome; and if undue influence is felt at all, ſurely thoſe men who cry out are the leaſt partial to the Secretary of the Treaſury—they do not ſpeak for themſelves but others. It is not the moſt modeſt thing in the world to ſay, we are ſure we are honeſt and firm, but thoſe who vote againſt our judgment are rogues, and only to be reſtrained from miſchief by our always watching and ſometimes tying them.

Is any thing more abſurd than to charge government with the follies and abſurdities that ſome frantic people exhibit in conſequence of its funding law? The price of any thing depends on the demand for it—over-ſpeculating it is true has increaſed the demand for ſtock and brought many perſons into ſcrapes. But the export of grain while Europe was half famiſhed was in like manner puſhed to exceſs.—At that time the farmers did not blame Congreſs becauſe they got an high price. You may talk to the wind and the tide, and will they mind you? If too much is given at one time for the ſtock, what is to be done but to let the loſers learn wit by paying for it. Thoſe who condemn the exceſſive ſpeculations which have taken place will have the comfort to ſee that the evil has nearly cured itſelf. If folly is let alone it will tax itſelf to death.

It ſeems remarkable that ſome of the known and declared enemies of the government affect to love and underſtand it better than its friends. What would the conſtitution prove to be worth if its admirers after having adopted ſhould leave to its foes to interpret it? Thoſe who have hoped to ſee America riſe as a nation would ſee that their hopes are built on the ſand.

"Oppoſition to the *meaſures* of government" is a different thing from "*oppoſing*" the government itſelf; this is ſaid—yea the point of *honeſty* is ſaid to turn on this oppoſition—but, if the meaſures of government are founded on the deciſions of the *majority*, *honeſtly* it muſt appear, has commenced hoſtilities with *republicaniſm*.

A correſpondent obſerves that while thoſe who participate of the favors of government are conſtantly iſſuing complaints againſt its meaſures and its miniſters, we have ſurely nothing to fear from bribery and corruption.

If there is an individual in the United States who has not heard, or has even doubted that the populace of Dublin inſulted the Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, broke his coach windows, and put his life in jeopardy, for doing what a majority of the houſe determined he had a right to do—clear the galleries; it is becauſe they have not read the Gazettes of this city and other places in which the circumſtance has been repeatedly publiſhed with the debates on the occaſion; but leſt the *precious example* ſhould be loſt, it is thought neceſſary that the memories of our citizens ſhould be refreſhed by a re-repeated publication, as much as to ſay—"Go thou and do likewiſe."

Every honeſt man is an enemy to *abuſes* of public truſt—but *meaſures* and *abuſes* are ſynonimous terms with ſome who *pretend* to be republicans.

The drawing of the Newark Bridge Lottery finiſhed the 18th inſtant—No. 13,538 drew the higheſt prize, 5,000 dollars, and is the property of Mr. Sayre Crane, of Newark.

We hear that the amount of the debts of an eminent dealer in the funds, who has ſtopped payment in New-York, is *one million five hundred and eighty three thouſand dollars*; and the amount of his receivable contracts only *nine hundred thouſand dollars*; what other property he has is not mentioned.

There was ſome diſturbance in New-York lately—owing to a number of perſons—men, negroes and boys aſſembling round the gaol and breaking the lamps—it does not appear that any perſonal injury was ſuffered. Proper meaſures are taken by the police to preſerve the peace of the city.

Thirty-ſeven fiſhing veſſels have been licenced according to law, during the month of March, for the bank fiſhery, in Salem and Beverly.

Died, at Allen-Town, New-Jerſey, Hon. JOHN IMLAY, aged 73—formerly Judge of the Court of Admiralty in that State.

—In London, Mr. JOHN RIVINGTON, an eminent Book-ſeller, aged near 80.

☞ THE Letter Bag of the Ship Amiable, Capt. Paul, for London, is intended to be taken from the Poſt-Office This Evening.

Letters for the French Packet at New-York, will be received at the Poſt-Office in this city till the 27th inſtant.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Brothers,	Anderſon,	Liſbon,
Odore,	De la Rue,	Havanna,
Schooner America,	Hathaway,	N. Carolina,
——— Frederickſburg Packet,	Mann,	Virginia,
Sloop Nonpareil,	Tatem,	do.
Endeavor,	Evans,	do.
Sally,	Maſon,	Cape-Francois,
New-York Packet,	Dunn,	New-York,
Diana,	Davidſon,	do.
Phœnix,	Burrows,	Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/	pr. £.	par
3 pr. Cents	11/6		57½ pr. cent.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/		60 do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/	80 do.
Indents	11/3	56¼ do.

Half ſhares Bank Stock—5 per cent. premium.

Certificate Loſt.

WAS Loſt, on the 17th inſt. a CERTIFICATE, Numbered 59,490, granted to LEWIS NICHOLA, for the ſum of 307 24-90th Dollars, dated the 1ſt of May, 1784, and ſigned by JOHN PIERCE, Eſq. marked with the letter *I*.---Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Eſq. Notary Public, at No. 62, in Front-ſtreet, ſouth of Market-ſtreet, or to the Printer of this paper, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

April 18, 1792.

Farms & Mills for Sale & Leaſe.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Riſter's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent graſs ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the reſidue abounding in good timber, and other trees for encloſure and fuel: There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the preſent, for an Overſeer and his family.

Alſo, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acres, within two miles of the ſame road, and about 18 or 20 miles diſtant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well encloſed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, ſome excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM, on a public road leading to ſaid town, about the ſame diſtance therefrom as the laſt deſcribed land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two firſt above-mentioned Farms are furniſhed with ſlaves, ſtock of each kind, and all neceſſary implements of huſbandry, which may be had with them; they are ſown with wheat, which promiſes an abundant crop;---the buſineſs of the laſt of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a ſkilful induſtrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the ſaid Turnpike Road, leading from Riſter's-Town to Wincheſter, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick houſe, that has been uſed for ſome years paſt as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that buſineſs, could be made an excellent ſtage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapſco, is alſo erected a GRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of ſale, and the leaſe, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7, 1792. [6t]

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 24, 1792.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following poſt roads in South-Carolina and Georgia, will be received at the *Poſt-Office* in *Charleſton*, until the firſt day of June next.

IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

1. From *Stateſburg* to *Charleſton*, once a week—The mail to leave Stateſburg every Monday morning at nine o'clock, or otherwiſe, in half an hour after the arrival of the northern mail; and arrive in Charleſton the next day at four o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Charleſton every Friday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Stateſburg the next Sunday, at *nine* in the morning.

2. From *Charleſton* to *George-town*, once in two weeks—The mail to leave Charleſton every other Tueſday, at five o'clock in the afternoon (or otherwiſe in one hour after the arrival of the mail from Stateſburg) and arrive at George-town the next day, at *ſeven* in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave George-town the next morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Charleſton the following day (Friday) at *eight* in the morning.

3. From *Charleſton* to *Savannah*, once in two weeks—The mail to leave Charleſton every other Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Savannah the next Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. *Returning*, to leave Savannah the ſame day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Charleſton the next Tueſday at *four* in the afternoon.

In GEORGIA.

4. From *Auguſta* to *Waſhington* (in Wilkes county) thence round by *Greenborough*, the *Great Falls* of *Ogeechee* and *Georger-town* to *Auguſta*—once in two weeks. The mail to leave Auguſta every other Thurſday, at four o'clock in the morning, arrive at Waſhington the ſame day, and complete the circuit on the third day, getting back to Auguſta by ſix o'clock in the evening of Saturday.

5. From *Savannah* to *Newport Bridge* and *Sunbury*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Savannah every other Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon (or in one hour after the arrival of the northern mail) and arrive at Sunbury on the next day at noon. *Returning*, to leave Sunbury the next Monday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Savannah the ſame day, at *ſix* in the afternoon.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 30, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the firſt day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following poſt roads:

In NORTH-CAROLINA, *once in two weeks.*

1. From *Halifax* by *Warrington*, *Hillſborough*, and *Salem* to *Saliſbury*. The mail to leave Halifax every other Thurſday at four o'clock in the morning, deliver the mails at all the poſt-offices from thence to Saliſbury at ſuch times as ſhall be found moſt beneficial to the public; and return with the mails from all thoſe poſt-offices, ſo as to arrive at Halifax at ſix o'clock in the evening of the Tueſday next preceding the Thurſday when it is again to leave Halifax.

2. From *Halifax*, by *Blountſville*, *Williamſton* and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*. The mail to leave Halifax every other Thurſday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next morning at eight o'clock; leave Plymouth the ſame day, and arrive at Halifax the day after, at *ſix* in the evening.

3. From *Edenton* by *Hertford*, *Nixonton*, *Sawyer's Ferry*, in Camden county, to *Indiantown*, in Currituck county. The mail to leave Edenton every other Saturday at four o'clock in the morning, arrive at Indian-town that night, and return to Edenton the next Monday at *ſix* in the evening.

In VIRGINIA.

4. From *Frederickſburg* to *Port Royal*, *Tappahannock*, *Urbanna*, thence acroſs the Rappahannock to *Northumberland Court-Houſe*, to *Kinſale* on Yeocomico, *Weſtmoreland Court-Houſe*, and *Leedſtown*, to *Frederickſburg*, once a week. The mail to leave Frederickſburg every Friday at five o'clock in the morning, and making the tour above deſcribed, return to Frederickſburgh on the next Thurſday at noon.

5. From *Alexandria* to *Wincheſter*, once a week. The mail to leave Alexandria every Thurſday at noon, and arrive at Wincheſter the next Saturday, at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Wincheſter every Monday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and reach Alexandria the next Wedneſday, by *ſive* in the afternoon.

6. From *Wincheſter* to *Staunton*, once a week. The mail to leave Wincheſter every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Staunton the next Wedneſday by *ſive* in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Staunton every Thurſday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Wincheſter the next Saturday by *ſive* in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA, *the* TERRITORY SOUTH *of the* OHIO *and* KENTUCKEY.

7. From *Staunton* by *Lexington*, *Tinecaſtle*, *Montgomery Court Houſe*, *Wythe Court Houſe*, and *Abingdon*, to *Hawkins Court Houſe*, in the Territory South of the River Ohio, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Staunton every other Thurſday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Hawkins Court Houſe the next Wedneſday at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Hawkins Court Houſe the next morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Staunton the week following, on Wedneſday at noon.

8. From *Hawkins Court Houſe* to *Danville* in Kentuckey, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Hawkins Court Houſe every other Thurſday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Danville the next Tueſday at five o'clock in the afternoon; and *returning*, to leave Danville the Friday following at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Hawkins Court Houſe the next Wedneſday by noon.

NOTE.—As the condition of the country between Hawkins Court Houſe and Danville may render the regular carriage of the mail impracticable, the perſons who ſhall offer to contract, will ſtate in their propoſals the times and manner in which they think the carriage of that mail moſt eligible and practicable, ſo that it be not oftener than once in *two weeks*, nor leſs frequent than once in *four weeks*, as far as ſuch a degree of regularity is attainable, and ſtate the terms on which they will ſo carry it: or, if they think it practicable, to carry this mail regularly once in two weeks (going and returning) or once in four weeks; they will diſtinctly ſtate the terms on which they will carry it for one period and for the other.

In the State of DELAWARE *and* VIRGINIA.

9. From *Wilmington* by *Newcaſtle*, *Cantwell's Bridge* and *Duck-Creek* to *Dover*, once a week. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday at *three* o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Dover on Tueſday by *ſive* in the afternoon—*returning*, to leave Dover on Wedneſday by *ſive* o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington by *ſix* in the evening, or by *nine* o'clock on Thurſday morning.—From Dover to the *Eaſtern Shore* of *Virginia* and *Norfolk*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Dover every other Wedneſday, at ſive o'clock in the morning, paſs *Dagſborough*, *Snow-Hill*, and *Accomac Court Houſe*, and arrive at *Northampton Court Houſe* the following Saturday by five o'clock in the afternoon, proceed acroſs the ferry to Norfolk the next day, and return to Northampton Court Houſe the following Tueſday, by five o'clock in the afternoon; leave Northampton Court Houſe on Wedneſday at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Dover the next Saturday by *ſive* in the evening.

☞ The perſons offering propoſals for carrying this mail, will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry it once in *every week*.

In MARYLAND.

10. From *Eaſton* (on the Eaſtern Shore) to *Vienna*, and thence by *Saliſbury*, to *Snow Hill*, once a week. The mail to leave Eaſton on Wedneſday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive the next day at Snow Hill by *two* in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Snow Hill on Friday morning at *ſix*, and arrive at Eaſton on Saturday by noon.

11. From *Annapolis* to *Upper Marlborough*, *Piſcataway*, *Port Tobacco*, *Allen's Freſh*, *Newport*, *Chaptico*, and *Leonard-town*, once a week. The mail to leave Annapolis on Tueſday, at ſix o'clock in the morning, reach Piſcataway that evening, and arrive at Leonard-town on Wedneſday evening, or by nine o'clock on Thurſday morning. *Returning*, to leave Leonard-town on Thurſday, at *three* in the afternoon, and arrive at Annapolis on Saturday, at *five* in the afternoon.

12. From *Baltimore* by *Frederick-town* and *Sharpſburg*, to *Hager's-town*, and thence to *Chambersburg*, once a week. The mail to leave Baltimore on Saturday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Chambersburg the next Monday by *ſeven* in the evening, or on Tueſday by *ſeven* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Chambersburg on Wedneſday morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday by four in the afternoon.

In the States of PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY *and* NEW-YORK.

13. From *Philadelphia* to *Bethlehem*, once a week. The mail to leave Philadelphia on Thurſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bethlehem on Friday by *nine* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Bethlehem on Monday by *ſix* in the morning, and arrive in Philadelphia by *nine* on Tueſday morning.

14. From *Bethlehem* to *Reading*, once a week. The mail to leave Bethlehem on Friday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Reading by *eight* on Saturday morning. *Returning*, to leave Reading at nine o'clock the ſame morning, and arrive at Bethlehem by *ſeven* in the evening.

15. From *Reading* by *Harriſburg*, to *Carliſle*, once a week. The mail to leave Reading on Friday mornig by ſix o'clock, arrive at Carliſle the next day by *ſeven* in the evening. *Returning*, to leave Carliſle on Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Harriſburg by noon; leave Harriſburg the next Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Reading by *ſix* on Thurſday evening.

16. From *Bethlehem* by *Eaſton* and *Suſſex Court Houſe*, to *Goſhen*, once a week. The mail to leave Bethlehem every Friday at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at Goſhen by nine o'clock the next Monday morning. *Returning*, to leave Goſhen the following Wedneſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bethlehem by nine o'clock the next Friday morning.

17. From *Goſhen* by *Ward's Bridge* and *Kingſton* to *Rhinebeck*, once a week. The mail to leave Goſhen on Wedneſday morning, at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Rhinebeck on Thurſday forenoon by *eleven*. *Returning*, leave Rhinebeck the ſame day by noon, and arrive at Goſhen on Friday evening by *ſix*.

18. From *Elizabeth-town* or *Newark* to *Morris-town* and *Suſſex Court Houſe*, once a week. The mail to leave Elizabeth-town or Newark on Wedneſday at noon, and arrive at Suſſex Court Houſe on Thurſday by two o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Suſſex Court Houſe on the ſame day at *three* in the afternoon, and arrive at Elizabeth-town or Newark on Friday, by *ſix* in the evening.

19. From *Woodbridge* to *Amboy*, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, or every day in the week, Sunday excepted. The perſons diſpoſed to contract for the carriage of this mail, to ſtate the different terms on which they will thus carry it, *three* or *ſix* times a well. The hours of arrival and departure to correſpond with the arrivals of the mail from Philadelphia at Woodbridge.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Salem* to *Bridgetown*, once a week.—The mail to leave Philadelphia every Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Bridgetown on Saturday by *ſeven* in the morning. *Returning*, to leave Bridgetown on Monday by four in the afternoon, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wedneſday by *eight* in the morning.

In the States of NEW-YORK *and* VERMONT.

21. From *Albany* by *Schenactady* to *Connajorharrie*, once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thurſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Connajorharrie on Friday by *ten* in the forenoon; leave Connajorharrie the ſame day at one in the afternoon, and return to Albany the next day by *ſive* in the afternoon.

22. From *Albany* (by *Troy* and *Lanſingburg*) to *Bennington*, *Manchester* and *Rutland*, once a week. The mail to leave Albany every Thurſday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Bennington the ſame day at four in the afternoon; to leave Bennington on Saturday at *ſix* in the morning, and proceed to Manchester and Rutland: get back to Bennington the next Tueſday, and arrive at Albany by Wedneſday noon.

23. From *Rutland* to *Burlington* on Lake Champlain, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Rutland on every other Monday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Burlington on Tueſday at noon: leave Burlington on Wedneſday at *ſix* in the morning, and arrive at Rutland the next day by noon.

☞ The perſons who offer propoſals for the carriage of this mail, will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry it *once a week*.

On CONNECTICUT RIVER.

24. From *Springfield* in Maſſachuſetts, by *Northampton* to *Brattleborough* in Vermont, once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day at *ſive* in the afternoon: leave Brattleborough the next Saturday at noon, and arrive at Springfield the next Monday by *nine* in the morning.

25. From *Brattleborough*, by *Charleſton* and *Windſor*, to *Hanover* in New-Hampſhire, once a week. The mail to leave Brattleborough every Wedneſday at five o'clock in the morning, and reach Windſor by five in the afternoon: leave it on Thurſday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and reach Hanover at *five*: leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon.

26. From *Springfield* in Maſſachuſetts, by *Stockbridge* to *Kinderhook* in the State of New-York, once a week. The mail to leave Springfield every Monday at noon, arrive at Stockbridge the next day by noon, and at Kinderhook on Wedneſday by noon: to leave Kinderhook on Thurſday at noon, and return to Springfield by the next Monday at *nine* in the morning.

27. From *New-York* to *Hartford* in the ſtate of Connecticut, through White Plains, North-Caſtle, Salem, Poundridge, Ridgefield, *Danbury*, Newtown, New-Milford, *Litchfield*, Harrington and Farmington, once a week. The mail to leave New-York on Thurſday at four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Hartford by eight o'clock in the morning of the next Monday. *Returning*, to leave Hartford the ſame Monday at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and arrive at New-York by eight o'clock in the morning of the next Thurſday.

*** As it is ſuppoſed that the paſſing of the mail through ſome other towns, or part of this upper route, from New-York to Hartford, may be more extenſively uſeful, the perſons inclined to contract for the carriage of it, will be pleaſed to make two diſtinct propoſals; one for the route above deſcribed; the other with ſuch deviations as they think will be moſt uſeful to the inhabitants; but in both caſes to paſs through *Danbury* and *Litchfield*.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* RHODE-ISLAND.

28. From *Salem* to *Glouceſter*, twice a week. The mail to leave Glouceſter every Monday and Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrive at Salem by *nine*. *Returning*, to leave Salem every Wedneſday and Saturday by *two* in the afternoon, and arrive at Glouceſter the ſame day by *five*.

☞ If a ſtage-waggon runs oftener, or on any other days, between Salem and Glouceſter, any perſons diſpoſed to contract for the carriage of the mail, may conform their propoſals to the uſual days and hours of the departure and arrival of the ſtage-waggon.

29. From *Salem* to *Marblehead*. Perſons inclined to contract to carry this mail, are deſired to make three different propoſals: ſtating the terms on which they will carry it *twice* a week, *three times* a week, and *every day* in the week, Sunday excepted; the times of departure and arrival to correſpond with the times of the arrival and departure of the ſtage-waggons uſually paſſing between *Boſton* and *Salem*.

30. From *Salem* to *Boſton*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted; the hours of departure and arrival to conform to the uſual hours of the departure and arrival of the ſtage-waggon daily paſſing between thoſe two places.

31. From *Boſton*, by *Plymouth*, to *Barnſtable*, once a week. The mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Barnſtable by five o'clock in the afternoon on Friday. *Returning*, to leave Barnſtable on Monday by ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Boſton on Tueſday by *five* in the afternoon.

32. From *Boſton* to *Taunton*, once a week. The mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by two o'clock in the afternoon. *Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tueſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Boſton by *four* in the afternoon.

33. From *Taunton*, through *Warren* and *Briſtol*, to *Newport*, once a week. The mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by noon. *Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by *five* in the afternoon.

34. From *Taunton* to *New-Bedford*, once a week. The mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by noon. *Returning*, to leave New-Bedford on Monday by nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Taunton by *five* in the afternoon.

35. Perſons offering propoſals for carrying the three laſt mails (No. 32, 33, 34,) will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail from *Boſton* through *Taunton* to *Newport*, and the mail from *Boſton* through *Taunton* to *New-Bedford*, and back to Boſton at the times abovementioned.

36. From *Providence* to *Worceſter*, once a week. The mail to leave Providence on Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Worceſter by *ſix* in the evening. *Returning*, to leave Worceſter on Monday by ſix in the morning, and arrive at Providence by *ſix* in the evening.

In NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

37. From *Portſmouth* by *Exeter* to *Concord*, once a week. The mail to leave Portſmouth every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, arrive at Exeter by *nine*; proceed to Concord, and return to Portſmouth by *five* o'clock the next Wedneſday afternoon.

*** The perſons offering to contract for this road, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail from Exeter to Concord and back, once a week; leaving Exeter every Monday at ten o'clock in the morning, reaching Concord the next day by noon, and returning to Exeter on Wedneſday by *two* in the afternoon.

38. From *Concord* (by *Plymouth* and *Orford*) to *Hanover*, once in two weeks. The mail to leave Concord every other Wedneſday by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Hanover the next day by *five* in the afternoon: to leave Hanover on Friday at ſix o'clock in the morning, and returning by the *new road*, arrive at Concord on Saturday by *five* in the afternoon.

39. For carrying the mail from *Concord* to *Hanover*, by the route above deſcribed, once in every week.

40. For carrying the ſame mail (from Concord to Hanover) by the new road, both *going* and *returning*, once in every week, and once in two weeks.

† The terms for carrying the mail between Concord and Hanover, in the four different ways here mentioned, to be diſtinctly ſtated.

‡‡‡ As ſome of theſe mails may be conveniently carried in ſtage-waggons, perſons inclined to contract will be pleaſed to ſtate the terms on which they will ſo carry any of them, as well as the terms on which they will carry them on horſeback.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it ſhould appear that any other times for the arrival and departure of the mails would be more convenient and uſeful than thoſe above propoſed, alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every hour's delay in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

3. The contracts to continue in force until the firſt day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſtmaſter-General.*

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptiſt) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the intereſt for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and of the Commiſſioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.*

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Poſt-Office Law *ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the* Deputy Poſt-Maſters *in the* United States, *who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the ſaid firſt of June.*——*The terms of ſubſcription are* Three Dollars *per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.*